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(b) Geographic names. Tariffs should employ locations (points) that are published in the National Imagery and Mapping Agency ("NIMA") gazetteer or the Geographic Names Information System ("GNIS") developed by the U.S. Geological Survey. Ports published or approved for publication in the World Port Index (Pub. No. 150) should also be used in tariffs. Tariff publishers may use geographic names that are currently in use and have not yet been included in these publications.

§520.6 Retrieval of information.

- (a) *General.* Tariffs systems shall present retrievers with the ability to:
- (1) Search for commonly understood tariff objects (e.g., commodities, origins, destinations, etc.) without restricting such search to a specific tariff:
- (2) Search a tariff for a rate on the basis of origin, destination and commodity;
- (3) Employ a tariff selection option; or
- (4) Select an object group (e.g., rules, locations, groups, etc.) within a particular tariff.
- (b) Search capability. Tariffs shall provide the capability to search for tariff matter by non-case sensitive text search. Text search matches for commodity descriptions should result in a commodity or commodity index list.
- (c) Commodities and TRIs. Retriever selection of a specific commodity from a commodity index list shall display the commodity description and provide an option for searching for a rate (e.g., on the basis of origin/destination) or a TRI list, if multiple TRIs are in effect for the commodity.
- (d) Object groups. Retriever selection of a specific object group shall result in a list of the objects within the group or present a text search mechanism to allow location of an object within the group. For example, selection of the rules object group would present a list of the rules or a text search mechanism for locating specific terms or phrases within the rules.
- (e) Basic ocean freight. The minimum rate display for tariffs shall consist of the basic ocean freight rate and a list of all assessorial charges that apply for the retriever-entered shipment param-

eters. If other rules or charges may be applicable to a shipment under certain circumstances, the tariff shall so indicate

(f) Displays. All displays of individual tariff matter shall include the publication date, effective date, amendment code (as contained in appendix A of this part) and object name or number. When applicable, a thru date or expiration date shall also be displayed. Use of "S" as an amendment code shall be accompanied by a Commission issued special use number.

§ 520.7 Tariff limitations.

- (a) *General.* Tariffs published pursuant to this part shall:
 - (1) Be clear and definite;
- (2) Use English as the primary textual language;
- (3) Not contain cross-references to any other rate tariffs, except:
- (i) A tariff of general applicability maintained by that same carrier or conference,
- (ii) The individual tariffs of members of a non-conference agreement to enter into time/volume rates may cross-reference the tariffs of other members for purposes of said time/volume rates, and
- (iii) Multiple common tariffs of a conference agreement to enter into time/volume rates may cross-reference their own multiple conference tariffs for purposes of said time/volume rates; and
- (4) Not duplicate or conflict with any other tariff publication.
- (b) *Notice of cancellation*. Carriers and conferences shall inform BTA, in writing, whenever a tariff is canceled and the effective date of that cancellation.
- (c) Applicable rates. The rates, charges, and rules applicable to any given shipment shall be those in effect on the date the cargo is received by the common carrier or its agent including originating carriers in the case of rates for through transportation.
- (d) Minimum quantity rates. When two or more TRIs are stated for the same commodity over the same route and under similar conditions, and the application is dependent upon the quantity of the commodity shipped, the total freight charges assessed against the shipment may not exceed the total